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L2: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Dec 30, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6669941

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6669941 B1

TITLE: Soluble lymphotoxin-.beta. receptor as a therapeutic agent for treating TH-1 cell-associated autoimmune disease

DATE-ISSUED: December 30, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

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US-CL-CURRENT: 424/192.1; 514/2, 514/8, 514/825, 514/866, 514/885, 514/903

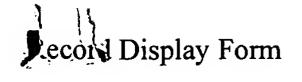
CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

- 1. A method for treating or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of a Th1 cell-associated autoimmune disease in an animal comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a soluble lymphotoxin-.beta. receptor (LT-.beta.-R) fused to one or more heterologous protein domains and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the animal is a mammal.
- 3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the mammal is a human.
- 4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the soluble LT-.beta.-R comprises a ligand binding domain that can selectively bind to a surface LT ligand.
- 5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the heterologous protein domain comprises a human immunoglobulin Fc domain.
- 6. The method according to any one of claims 1-4 wherein the Th1 cell-associated autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis.
- 7. The method according to claim 5 wherein the Th1 cell-associated autoimmune disease is rheumatoid arthritis.
- 8. The method according to any one of claims 1-4 wherein the Th1 cell-associated autoimmune disease is multiple sclerosis.

- 9. The method according to claim 5 wherein the Th1 cell-associated autoimmune disease is multiple sclerosis.
- 10. The method according to any one of claims 1-4 wherein the Th1 cell-associated autoimmune disease is diabetes.
- 11. The method according to claim 5 wherein the Th1 cell-associated autoimmune disease is diabetes.
- 12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a soluble lymphotoxin-.beta. receptor (LT-.beta.-R) fused to one or more heterologous protein domains and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 13. The composition according to claim 12, wherein the soluble LT-.beta.-R comprises a LT-.beta.-R ligand binding domain that can selectively bind to a surface LT ligand.
- 14. The composition according to claim 13, wherein the heterologous protein domain comprises a human immunoglobulin Fc domain.

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L1: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Jun 11, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6403087

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6403087 B1

TITLE: Soluble lymphotoxin-.beta. receptors as therapeutic agents for the treatment of immunological disease

DATE-ISSUED: June 11, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

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US-CL-CURRENT: 424/134.1; 424/133.1, 514/2, 514/8, 530/387.1, 530/387.3

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

- 1. A method for inhibiting a Th1 cell-mediated immune response in an animal comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an effective amount of a soluble lymphotoxin-.beta.-receptor (LT-.beta.-R) fused to one or more heterologous protein domains and a pharmaceutically effective carrier.
- 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the animal is a mammal.
- 3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the mammal is a human.
- 4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the soluble LT-.beta.-R comprises a ligand binding domain that can selectively bind to a surface LT ligand.
- 5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the heterologous protein domain comprises a human immunoglobulin Fc domain.
- 6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the Th1 cell-mediated immune response contributes to a delayed type hypersensitivity reaction.
- 7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the delayed type hypersensitivity reaction is contact hypersensitivity.
- 8. The method according to claim 6, wherein the delayed type hypersensitivity reaction is tuberculin-type hypersensitivity.

- 9. The method according to claim 6, wherein the delayed type hypersensitivity reaction is a granulomatous reaction.
- 10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the Th1 cell-mediated immune response contributes to cellular rejection of tissue in the animal after the animal receives a tissue graft.
- 11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the Th1 cell-mediated immune response contributes to organ rejection in the animal after the animal receives an organ transplant.
- 12. The method according to claim 1, wherein the Th1 cell-mediated immune response contributes to an autoimmune disorder in the animal.
- 13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the autoimmune disorder is selected from the group consisting of multiple sclerosis, insulin-dependent diabetes, sympathetic ophthalmia, uveitis and psoriasis.
- 14. The method according to claim 1, wherein the Th1 cell-mediated immune response is inhibited without inhibiting a Th2 cell-dependent immune response.

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